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County Council of East Lothian

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL  
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,  
OXFORD

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE  
HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION  
OF THE  
COUNTY  
AND IN THE BURGHS OF  
COCKENZIE, DUNBAR, EAST LINTON, HADDINGTON,  
NORTH BERWICK, PRESTONPANS, AND TRANENT  
DURING THE YEAR

1949

BY

ALEX. D. CAMPBELL

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health  
for the County of East Lothian*

AND.

JOHN C. REID

*County Sanitary Inspector  
for the County of East Lothian*

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*Medical Officer of Health  
for the County of East Lothian*

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*County Sanitary Inspector  
for the County of East Lothian*

To the Department of Health for Scotland, the County Council of East Lothian and the Town Councils of the Burghs of Cockenzie, Dunbar, East Linton, Haddington, North Berwick, Prestonpans, and Tranent.

---

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary administration of the County of East Lothian and Burghs therein for the year ending 31st December 1949.

The population estimated to middle of 1949—51,428.

The County death-rate, corrected, is 10.5 per 1000 of the estimated population, as compared with 11.7 last year. The death-rate for Scotland was 12.3 in 1949, as against 11.8 in 1948.

The County infantile mortality rate was 26 as compared with 45 in 1948.

The County birth-rate was 18.1, as against 20.1 in 1948.

I am,

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. D. CAMPBELL.

*Medical Officer of Health  
for the County of East Lothian,  
and all Burghs therein.*

April 1950.

# STAFF

Medical Officer of Health of the County and all Burghs therein, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, School Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, Administrative Officer of Orthopaedic Service and Maternity Services, Inspector of Midwives, etc.

ALEX. D. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health,  
JOHN MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Junior Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

MARGARET H. G. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.,  
D.P.H., L.M.

County Dental Officers.

CLEMENT BURLEIGH, L.D.S.—

appointed 1/3/48; resigned 15/8/49.

MRS BLACK, L.D.S.—resigned 30/11/49.

MISS SHARP, L.D.S.

County Sanitary Inspector,

JOHN C. REID.

Assistant County Sanitary Inspector.

JAMES S. GIBSON.

BRUCE CUNNINGHAM—(apprentice).

Milk Officer,

MISS CATRIONA MACKENZIE.

Superintendent Nursing Officer—MISS MACRAE.

Health Visitors,

Landward  
Areas with  
Crs.

MISS MARION DUNCAN—*Eastern Area.*

MISS CATHERINE GRANT—*Western Area.*

MISS MARY CRAWFORD—*Haddington Area.*

MISS MARION EATHORNE—*Dunbar Area.*

MRS MARSHALL—*Tranent Area.*

MISS KING—*Tranent Area.*

appointed 30/5/49

Burghal Areas  
with Bicycles

MISS ANNABELLA McLEOD—

*North Berwick Area.*

MRS MARGARET THOMSON—

*Cockenzie Area.*

MRS CATHERINE HUTCHISON—*Ormiston Area.*

MRS MARY WARDROPE—*Prestonpans Area*

Physiotherapists—	{	MISS SHEARSMITH
		resigned 15/5 49
		appointed 20/6/49.
		MISS IRENE ANCKORN—
		ALEX. ALLAN
		-appointed 1/10/49.

Nurse/Midwives—

*District—*

{	Dunbar—Nurses Wright and Robson.
	East Linton—Nurse Johnston.

{	Haddington—Nurse Stark.
	Gifford—Nurse McBain.

{	North Berwick—Nurse Wilson.
	Aberlady—Nurse Duncan.
	Gullane—Nurse Sowler.

{	Pencaitland—Nurse Elliot.	
	Ormiston—Nurse McIntyre.	
	Tranent—Nurse McIntosh.	
	Nurse McGregor.	
		Nurse McNeill.

{	Prestonpans—Nurse Bird.	
	Nurse Dickson.	
	Prestonpans and	
	Cockenzie—Nurse Amos.	
	Port Seton and	
	Longniddry—Nurse Hunter.	
		Relief Nurse—Nurse Henderson.

COUNTY OF EAST LoTHIAN.

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REPORT

BY THE

County Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1949

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VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

Table I.

COUNTY AND BURGHAL POPULATION 1949

County Landward ... ..	26,823
Burgh of Cockenzie ... ..	3,189
do. Dunbar ... ..	3,970
do. East Linton ... ..	925
do. Haddington ... ..	4,541
do. North Berwick ... ..	3,448
do. Prestonpans ... ..	2,918
do. Tranent ... ..	5,614
<hr/>	
Civil County Total ... ..	51,428

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CIVIL COUNTY.—The population of the Civil County of East Lothian estimated to the middle of the year 1949 was 51,428, yielding an increase of 639 from the estimated population to the middle of 1948.

Table II.

## BIRTHS

Area.	Births, Total.			Births Illegitimate.	
	Number.			Number.	Percentage of Total Births
	TL.	M.	F.		
County Landward. ...	491	264	227	26	5.3
Burgh of Cockenzie, ...	56	31	25	—	—
„ Dunbar, ...	79	34	45	3	3.8
„ East Linton, ...	6	3	3	—	—
„ Haddington, ..	76	33	43	7	9.2
„ North Berwick,	48	25	23	—	—
„ Prestonpans,...	60	29	31	2	3.3
„ Tranent, ... ..	117	62	55	6	5.1
Civil County Total, ...	933	481	452	44	4.7

CIVIL COUNTY. — The total births—933—shew a decrease of 90, compared with the equivalent figure for last year.

The illegitimate births—44—shew a decrease of 8 from the comparative figure for 1948.

The birth-rate is 18.1 per 1000 of the estimated population.

The illegitimate birth-rate is 4.7 per 100 total births.

The birth-rate for Scotland was 18.5 per 1000 for 1949.

The illegitimate birth-rate for Scotland for 1949 was 5.5 per 100 live births.

LANDWARD AREA.—The births in this area—491 — shew a decrease of 21 compared with the equivalent figure last year.



Table III.

## MARRIAGES

Area	<i>No. of Registered Marriages.</i>
County Landward ... ..	137
Burgh of Cockenzie ... ..	24
do. Dunbar ... ..	40
do. East Linton ... ..	4
do. Haddington ... ..	51
do. North Berwick ... ..	24
do. Prestonpans ... ..	32
do. Tranent ... ..	58
Civil County Total ... ..	370

CIVIL COUNTY. — The number of marriages registered in the Civil County during 1949 was 370, which gives a rate of 7.2 per 1000 of the estimated population.

LANDWARD AREA.—In the landward area of the County 137 marriages were registered.

BURGHs. — In the Burghs, there were 233 events recorded during 1949.

The marriage rate for Scotland was 8.1 per 1000 of estimated population.

## DEATHS

CIVIL COUNTY.—The number of deaths in the Civil County corrected for transfers was 538. Of this number 278 were males and 260 were females.

The death rate corrected for transfers, for the Civil County in 1949 was 10.5 per 1000 of estimated population.

LANDWARD AREA. — The number of deaths, corrected for transfers, allocated to the landward area of the County in 1949 was 265.

BURGHs. — The number of deaths in the burghs, corrected for transfers, was 273.

The death-rate for Scotland for 1949, corrected for transfers, was 12.3 per 1000 of estimated population.

The Table IV below sets forth for the Civil County the causes of death at the different age groups and the sex distribution.

*Deaths from Heart Disease.* — These again formed the largest individual cause of death and numbered 177, or 32.7 per cent. of the total deaths, and show a decrease of 6 from last year's figures.

*Deaths from Malignant Tumours.*—These take second place with 90, or 16.7 per cent. of the total deaths, an increase of 6 from 1948.

*Deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage.* — These take third place with 76, or 14.1 per cent. of the total deaths and are 8 less than 1948.

*Deaths from Respiratory Diseases* (excluding Tuberculosis). — These take fourth place with 42 deaths, or 7.8 per cent. of the total deaths, a decrease of 2 from 1948.

*Deaths from Violence* (excluding suicide).—These take fifth place with 19 deaths, or 4.0 per cent. of total deaths, a decrease of 6 from 1948.

*Deaths from Tuberculosis* (all forms).—These take sixth place with 13 deaths, or 2.4 per cent. of the total deaths, and a decrease of 11 from 1948.

*Deaths from Principal Epidemic Diseases.*—These caused 10 deaths or 1.8 per cent. of the total deaths, 5 more than last year.

Table IV.

## CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1949.

*Shewing Age Groups at Death, Sex, etc.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Fe-males.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 up
Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid) ... ..	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	M. — F. 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ... ..	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	12	M. 8 F. 4	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	1	M. — F. 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ... ..	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Influenza ... ..	8	M. 5 F. 3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—
Measles ... ..	1	M. 1 F. —	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infectious and parasitic diseases ... ..	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer, malignant tumours	90	M. 50 F. 40	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	9	21	12	2
Tumours, non-malignant or not defined ... ..	2	M. — F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatism ... ..	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus ... ..	3	M. 1 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other general diseases	7	M. 1 F. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—
Meningitis, Diseases of Spinal Cord ... ..	3	M. 1 F. 2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage etc.	76	M. 31 F. 45	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	15	9	1
Other diseases of nervous system ... ..	6	M. 6 F. —	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Heart Disease ... ..	177	M. 84 F. 93	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	13	28	33	9
Carry forward ... ..	329	389	2	4	2	—	3	2	10	26	57	134	110	33

CAUSES OF DEATH CIVIL COUNTY, 1949. *Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Females.	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85- up.
Brought forward ...	389	389	2	4	2	—	3	8	10	26	57	134	110	33
Other circulatory diseases ...	9	M. 4 F. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Bronchitis ...	9	M. 7 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	19	M. 11 F. 8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	3
Other respiratory diseases ...	14	M. 9 F. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	—
Gastric and duodenal ulcer ...	9	M. 6 F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea etc., (all ages)	6	M. 1 F. 5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis ...	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver ...	2	M. 2 F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	2	M. — F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases ...	5	M. 2 F. 3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	8	M. 2 F. 6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	7	M. 5 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes ...	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and locomotor system ...	3	M. 1 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc., ...	19	M. 10 F. 9	10	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Old Age ...	5	M. 2 F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Suicide ...	3	M. 2 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Road transport accidents ...	4	M. 4 F. —	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other violence ...	19	M. 8 F. 11	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
Other Causes ...	5	M. 4 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
All Causes ...	538	M. 278 F. 260	13	4	2	—	4	7	9	22	39	87	73	18
Both Sexes ...	538	538	24	9	2	1	6	12	16	41	73	166	141	47

# CAUSES OF DEATH—SHEWING LANDWARD AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1949,

Table V.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton.	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
Typhoid fever (including Paratyphoid) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory tuberculosis	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	8
Other tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza ... ..	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	4
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other infectious and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer ... ..	4	11	2	10	6	5	6	46
Tumours, non-malignant or not defined ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Rheumatism ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Other general diseases	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
Meningitis, Disease of spinal cord ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	3	12	3	10	9	3	5	31
Other diseases of nervous system ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2
Heart disease ... ..	18	15	5	16	11	6	13	93
Other circulatory diseases	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
Bronchitis ... ..	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1	4	1	3	1	2	1	6
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	7
Gastric and duodenal ulcer	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	2
Diarrhœa, etc (all ages)	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
Appendicitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Carry forward</i>	28	53	18	45	39	17	33	224

# CAUSES OF DEATH—SHEWING LANDWARD AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1949—

*Continued*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
<i>Brought forward, ...</i>	28	53	18	45	39	17	33	224
Other diseases of liver ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Acute and chronic nephritis	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	3
Other diseases of genito- urinary system ...	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	3
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other puerperal causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and locomotory system ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital debility, pre- mature birth, malfor- mations, etc. ...	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	13
Old age ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suicide ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Road transport accidents ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Other violence ...	—	2	—	4	2	1	2	8
Causes ill-defined or un- known ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
<b>All Causes ...</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>AGES AT DEATH</b>								
Under 1 ...	1	1	—	2	1	1	4	14
1—4 ...	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	5
5—9 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10—14 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15—24 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
25—34 ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	8
35—44 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	13
45—54 ...	1	8	2	5	2	1	1	21
55—64 ...	5	9	2	9	7	3	3	35
65—74 ...	10	14	6	15	20	7	12	82
75—84 ...	7	19	7	20	5	6	12	65
85 and over ...	3	9	1	6	5	2	3	18
<b>All Ages ...</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>265</b>

The subjoined Table VI sets forth for the County landward area the populations, births, deaths and relative rates per 1000 of the population

**Table VI.**

Year	County Landward Population	County Landward Births	Rate per 1000	County Landward Deaths	Rate per 1000
1939	24,753	408	16.5	265	10.7
1940	24,753	414	16.7	290	11.6
1941	24,753	455	18.3	312	12.6
1942	24,753	428	17.2	250	10.1
1943	24,753	317	12.8	260	10.5
1944	24,753	494	19.9	259	10.4
1945	24,753	463	18.7	283	11.4
1946	24,753	522	21.8	266	10.7
1947	26,313	622	23.6	391	11.4
1948	26,466	512	19.3	276	10.4
1949	26,823	491	18.3	265	9.8



This Table furnishes the populations, births, deaths, and relative rates per thousand of the population for each Burgh for the last eleven years:-

**Table VII.**

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000
Cockenzie and Port Seton	1939	2761	56	20.2	32	11.6
	1940	2761	62	22.8	27	9.7
	1941	2761	68	24.6	33	11.9
	1942	2761	50	18.1	35	12.6
	1943	2761	67	17.4	17	9.6
	1944	2761	58	20.0	25	9.0
	1945	2761	43	15.5	29	10.5
	1946	2761	62	22.4	32	11.5
	1947	2918	77	26.3	36	12.3
	1948	3048	73	23.9	46	15.0
	1949	3189	56	17.5	30	9.4
Dunbar	1939	3813	67	17.5	50	13.1
	1940	3813	76	19.9	68	17.8
	1941	3813	81	21.2	55	14.4
	1942	3813	89	23.3	41	10.7
	1943	3813	71	21.5	77	14.5
	1944	3813	73	19.1	46	12.0
	1945	3813	61	15.9	56	14.8
	1946	3813	81	21.2	53	13.9
	1947	3862	76	19.6	52	13.4
	1948	3888	77	19.8	41	10.5
	1949	3970	79	19.9	63	15.8
East Linton	1939	890	15	16.8	16	17.9
	1940	890	13	14.6	18	20.2
	1941	890	22	24.7	14	15.7
	1942	890	15	16.8	13	14.6
	1943	890	8	7.6	16	17.7
	1944	890	9	10.1	25	28.8
	1945	890	15	16.8	17	19.1
	1946	890	18	20.2	23	26.8
	1947	925	13	14.0	13	14.0
	1948	904	10	11.0	19	21.0
	1949	925	6	6.4	18	19.4



Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Haddington	1939	4616	60	13.0	49	10.6
	1940	4616	67	14.5	65	14.1
	1941	4616	70	15.1	66	14.2
	1942	4616	64	13.8	56	12.1
	1943	4616	58	17.2	57	14.5
	1944	4616	62	13.4	68	14.7
	1945	4616	56	12.1	52	11.2
	1946	4616	92	19.9	74	16.0
	1947	4595	89	19.3	74	16.1
	1948	4626	84	18.3	72	15.5
	1949	4541	76	16.7	58	12.7
North Berwick	1939	3083	24	7.8	41	13.3
	1940	3083	45	14.5	37	12.0
	1941	3083	56	18.1	55	17.8
	1942	3083	60	19.4	48	15.5
	1943	3083	56	5.8	52	12.3
	1944	3083	60	19.4	46	14.8
	1945	3083	76	24.6	42	13.5
	1946	3083	69	22.3	47	15.2
	1947	3389	66	19.4	56	16.5
	1948	3447	62	18.0	56	16.2
	1949	3448	48	13.9	45	13.0
Prestonpans	1939	2684	66	24.6	24	8.9
	1940	2684	64	23.8	38	14.1
	1941	2684	57	21.2	39	14.5
	1942	2684	63	23.4	34	12.6
	1943	2684	67	26.8	31	12.0
	1944	2684	70	26.0	31	11.5
	1945	2684	52	19.3	25	9.3
	1946	2684	73	27.1	34	12.6
	1947	2842	68	23.9	34	11.9
	1948	2903	77	26.5	24	8.2
	1949	2918	60	20.5	20	6.8

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Tranent	1939	5122	106	20.7	50	9.7
	1940	5122	115	22.4	34	6.6
	1941	5122	127	24.8	57	11.1
	1942	5122	127	24.7	49	9.5
	1943	5122	132	22.7	73	7.7
	1944	5122	111	21.6	48	9.3
	1945	5122	102	19.8	53	10.3
	1946	5122	130	25.3	68	13.2
	1947	5504	124	22.5	58	10.5
	1948	5507	128	23.2	60	10.8
	1949	5614	117	20.8	39	6.9

Table VIII.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1949.

CAUSE OF DEATH.							Males	Females.	TOTAL.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week to under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks to 3 Months.	3 Months to under 6 Months.	6 Months to under 1 Year.				
Influenza	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia (All Forms)	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	3
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	12	2	—	—	2	10	6	—	16
Malformation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Violence	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	3
Total.	13	4	2	2	3	13	11	—	24

The number of infant deaths recorded in 1949 was 24, the lowest on record, as against 46 in 1948, and 41 in 1947.

The infant mortality rate is 26 per 1000 births, as against 45 in 1948.

It will be observed from the above table that 17, or 71 per cent. of the total infant deaths occurred under four weeks, while 13 or 54 per cent. died under one week of life.

I submit below the County Infantile Mortality Rates since 1937 for comparison, together with the figures for Scotland:—

Year.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
East													
Lothian	51	62	66	56	66	59	67	50	56	62	36	45	26*
Scotland	80	70	69	78	83	69	65	65	56	54	56	45	41*

\* The lowest on record

**Table IX.**

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC  
DISEASES.

	County		Civil
	Landward.	Burghs.	County
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	1
Influenza ... ..	—	—	8
Measles ... ..	—	—	1
Total ... ..	—	—	10

The deaths from epidemic disease are 10, an increase of 5 from 1948.

The death-rate for the principal epidemic diseases is 0.19 per 1000 for the whole Civil County.

The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases for Scotland for 1949 was 0.11 per 1000.

The rate for the Civil County is higher than the national rate.

# CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The subjoined Table sets forth the notifications of the cases of notifiable infectious diseases for the Civil County in their relative age groups, and the numbers removed to hospital or nursed at home.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

EAST LoTHIAN COUNTY AND BURGHs, 1949

Table X.

NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

At Age - Years.

DISEASE.

At all ages.  
Under 1.  
1 and under 5.  
5 and under 15.  
15 and under 25.  
25 and under 35.  
35 and under 45.  
45 and under 65.  
65 and upwards  
Cases removed to Hospital.  
Cases not removed to Hospital.

A.—DISEASES SPECIFIED IN THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889, AND DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 78 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

DISEASE.	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cerebro-spinal Fever											
Chickenpox											
Cholera											
Continued Fever											
Diphtheria											
Dysentery											
Encephalitis Lethargica											
Erysipelas	10				1			6	3	1	9
Infective Jaundice											
Malaria											
Measles											
Ophthalmia Neonatorum											
Plague											
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia											
Acute Primary Pneumonia	5		1		1			1	2		5
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)											
Acute Poliomyelitis	5		1	1	1					3	
Puerperal Fever											
Puerperal Pyrexia											
Scarlet Fever	85		30	4	6		2			31	2
Smallpox											
Typhoid Fever											
Para-Typhoid A											
Para-Typhoid B											
Typhus Fever											
Whooping-Cough											
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>16</b>

B.—NAMES OF HOSPITALS IN WHICH CASES WERE TREATED:

City Hospital, Edinburgh.  
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.  
East Fortune Sanatorium, Drem.

The following are the relative figures for examination of morbid specimens. These were sent to the University of Edinburgh Bacteriological Department, where there were examined this year 972 specimens:—

**BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY  
EXAMINATION OF MORBID PRODUCTS**

Swabs for B. Diphtheria ... ..	131
Swabs for Haemolytic streptococci and other organisms ... ..	451
Cerebro Spinal fluid ... ..	3
General bacteriological examination of sputum ... ..	8
General bacteriological examination of pus ... ..	3
General bacteriological examination of faeces ... ..	12
Blood for widal reaction ... ..	17
Wasserman reaction ... ..	16
Sputum for B. tuberculosis ... ..	285
Other specimens for B. Tuberculosis	44
Animal inoculation for B. Tuberculosis	2
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	972
<hr/>	

**Table XI.**

The admissions to hospital during 1949 are set forth below :—

Scarlet Fever ... ..	86(a)
Scarlet Fever Carriers ... ..	—
Diphtheria ... ..	4(b)
Pneumonia ... ..	1(c)
Dysentery ... ..	1
Acute Ant. Poliomyelitis ...	8(d)
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	2(e)
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	—

(a)—5 cases not confirmed.

(b)—4 cases not confirmed.

(c)—1 case not confirmed.

(d)—5 cases not confirmed.

(e)—2 cases not confirmed.

## EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINICS.

Dr A. Brownlie Smith, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Senior Assistant of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary was appointed consultant to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics for pre-school and school children to be conducted in this area in future. At the close of the year Dr. Brownlie Smith had examined and treated 286 cases.

## PRESTONKIRK HOME.

I append below Dr. Hislop's report, as visiting Physician.

### A. SICK WARDS.

Only patients suffering from minor ailments, medical and surgical, are kept in the sick wards of this Home.

#### 1. *Accommodation.*

	Males.	Females.	Child- ren.	Mater- nity.
Minor Ailments	7	7	0	0

There are no special wards for sick children. No maternity cases are treated in this Home. Any pregnant woman, awaiting admission to hospital receives ante-natal treatment here. When the sick rate is normal, the accommodation for the sick, male and female, is adequate.

#### 2. *Heating, Lighting and Ventilation.*

Heating is by open fireplace, lighting by electricity. Ventilation is good. It would be a great benefit if baths were attached to these sick wards.

#### 3. *Provision for Isolation of Patients.*

Tuberculosis patients are sent to the Sanatorium as soon as possible. Infectious cases are transferred to the County Fever Hospital, and cases of itch are treated on the premises.



## B. STAFF.

1. *Resident Medical Staff.*

None.

(a) *Visitation of Medical Officer.* — Frequency of visits depends upon the condition and number of the sick.

2. *Nurses.*

There is only one nurse, who is the Matron, Mrs Maclean. She has the State Registration qualifications in general and mental nursing. She also holds the Central Midwife's Board Certificate. I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of her most valued work. The lack of an extra nurse, say for night duty, makes it impossible to treat ailments other than those that are minor.

## C. PATIENTS.

During the year there were admitted into the Home a total of 31 persons, 22 males, 5 females, 2 boys and 2 girls. These of course were not all sick.

## D. SPECIAL TREATMENT.

Arrangements for supervision of appropriate cases by Specialist in :—

- (a) *Tuberculosis.* — These are sent to the Sanatorium.
- (b) *Venereal Disease.*—These are sent to the Venereal Clinic, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
- (c) *Mental Health.*—This Home does not possess licensed lunatic wards. Those cases becoming mentally deranged are sent to the Asylum at Haddington.
- (d) *Arrangements for securing other forms of Specialist treatment for patients in the Sick Wards.*—This question does not arise as only cases of minor ailments are treated in this Home.

- (e) *Arrangements for securing, by transfer to other hospitals, therapeutic measures not available in this Home.*—This question is answered in previous paragraphs of this report.

## E. DIET.

Diet is according to rations for the ordinary inmates; the diet of the sick and of the children is according to my instructions.

## CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

IN THE LANDWARD AREA AND THE BURGHS OF COCKENZIE, DUNBAR, EAST LINTON, HADDINGTON.

NORTH BERWICK, PRESTONPANS AND TRANENT.

Treatment of notified cases of tuberculosis continues to follow along the lines set forth in previous Annual Reports, *viz.*, Institutional, Domiciliary, and Shelter Treatment, but Institutional treatment is now the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board and the Regional Hospital Group Board of Management.

At the close of the year the waiting-list consisted of 6 male adults, 17 female adults, and 1 child.

There were notified in the Civil County during 1949, 56 cases of tuberculosis, 51 of pulmonary, and 5 of non-pulmonary, as against 44 cases in 1948, 39 of pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary.

There were notified in the County Landward area during 1949, 21 cases of tuberculosis, 20 of pulmonary and 1 of non-pulmonary.

There were notified in the 7 burghs, 35 cases of tuberculosis, 32 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary.

In the Civil County there occurred during 1949, 13 deaths from tuberculosis, yielding a death-rate of 0.25 per 1000 of the estimated population. Of these 12 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis

with a death rate of 0.23 per 1000, and 1 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis with a death-rate of 0.02 per 1000.

In the Landward Area, there were 8 deaths, from pulmonary tuberculosis and none from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

In the seven burghs there occurred 5 deaths. Of these deaths, pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 4, whilst 1 death occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The death-rate for Scotland for all tuberculosis was 0.67 per 1000 of the estimated population. The death-rate for the pulmonary form of the disease was 0.59, whilst the rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.08.

The following table sets forth the distribution of cases, together with the deaths:—

Table XII. TUBERCULOSIS.

Area	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.					
	Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Cases Notified.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
County Landward	5	15	20	6	2	8	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cockenzie	5	7	12	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dunbar	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
East Linton	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haddington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
North Berwick	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prestonpans	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tranent	2	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Burghal Total	12	20	32	2	2	4	2	1	3	—	1	1
Grand Total	17	35	52	8	4	12	2	2	4	—	1	1

# Table XIII. TUBERCULOSIS.

## TUBERCULOSIS — STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1949

### I. RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING YEAR.

		No. of Cases Notified as Suffering from T.B.										Cases removed to hospital	Cases notified in a previous year and removed to hospital for the first time during 1949
		Age-Groups											
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total		
Respiratory	Males	...	...	1	1	3	6	2	3	1	17	6	4
	Females	...	1	...	3	22	6	1	1	...	34	13	1
	Total	...	1	1	4	25	12	3	4	1	51	19	5
Non-respiratory	Males	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	...
	Total	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	1	...
Respiratory and	Males	...	1	2	1	3	6	2	3	1	19	6	4
Non-respiratory	Females	...	1	...	3	24	7	1	1	...	37	14	1
GRAND TOTAL		...	2	2	4	27	13	3	4	1	56	20	5

### II. RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

		Number of Cases Diagnosed as Suffering from Tuberculosis									
		Age Groups									
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory	Males	..	..	1	1	2	7	..	3	1	15
	Females	..	1	..	2	18	7	1	1	..	30
	Total	..	1	1	3	20	14	1	4	1	45
Non-respiratory	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
	Total	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Respiratory and Non-respiratory	Males	..	..	1	1	2	7	..	3	1	15
	Females	..	1	..	2	20	8	1	1	..	33
	Total	..	1	1	3	22	15	1	4	1	48

III.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WITH THEIR HOME RESIDENCE IN THE AREA WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

		NUMBER OF PATIENTS.						
		In institutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the institutions		In institutions on December 31.	
Respiratory	Adults	Males	10	15	8	...	...	17
		Females	17	14	9	2	...	20
	Children	Males	4	2	4	...	...	2
		Females	3	4	1	...	...	6
Non-Respiratory	Adults	Males	5	1	2	...	...	4
		Females	1	2	1	...	...	2
	Children	Males	5	3	5	...	...	3
		Females	3	2	2	...	...	3
Total ... ..		48	43	32	2	...	57	
		91		91				

IV.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER 1949, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

		NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE-GROUPS.									
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
RESPIRATORY.											
1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found.	Males	...	...	...	1	6	8	4	9	...	28
	Females	...	...	...	2	17	11	4	1	...	35
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found .....	Males	...	...	...	1	7	6	10	9	1	34
	Females	...	3	1	2	10	8	4	1	...	29
	Males	..	2	10	3	16	5	3	6	...	45
	Females	...		2	4	10	16	2	...	...	34
3. No Sputum .....		...	5	13	13	66	54	27	26	1	205
Total .....											
NON-RESPIRATORY.											
1. Abdominal .....	Males	..	.	3	1	.	.	...	...	.	4
	Females	...	...	3	..	...	1	2	...	...	6
	Males	...	.	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	8
2. Spine .....	Females	...	1	...	..	3	1	...	1	..	6
	Males	...	.	...	1	7	2	2	2	...	14
	Females	...	...	1	..	4	...	...	2	...	7
	Males	...	...	5	5	..	1	...	...	...	11
	Females	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	...	8
	Males	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lupus .....	Females	...	.	...	.	.	...	...	1	...	1
6 Other parts or organs .....	Males	..	1	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	1
	Females	...	.	1	...	1	5	2	...	...	9
Total .....											
RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TOTAL											
		...	7	26	24	86	67	34	35	1	280

V.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH.

	RESPIRATORY.		NON-RESPIRATORY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	8	4		1
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death ... ..		1		1
Notified less than 1 month before death ... ..				
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death ... ..	1			
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death ... ..				
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death ... ..	1	1		
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death ... ..	1			
Notified over 2 years before death ... ..	5	2		
Total ... ..	8	4		1
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution ... ..				
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution ... ..	3			

The incidence rate for all tuberculosis in the Civil County was 1.09 per 1000 of the population. For pulmonary tuberculosis the rate was 1.01 per 1000 and 0.08 for the non-pulmonary form of the disease.



I have set forth, in Table XIV, the total notifications for the Civil County since 1940, and the figures provide an interesting study of the incidence and locality of the disease over 10 years.

**Table XIV.**

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF ALL TUBERCULOSIS IN THE  
COUNTY AND BURGHES SINCE 1940.

Area	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
County											
Landward	19	17	19	20	39	20	11	28	26	18	21
Burgh of Cockenzie	4	11	5	4	13	11	6	4	5	4	13
Dunbar	1	5	2	4	8	3	2	3	4	1	5
East Linton	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	1	1	2	1
Haddington	2	6	6	4	3	3	4	3	3	—	1
North Berwick	4	—	5	3	—	1	4	2	4	5	3
Prestonpans	3	2	2	4	5	3	3	4	8	3	2
Tranent	5	10	2	2	3	6	11	13	13	11	10
Burgh Total	19	35	29	22	34	29	30	30	38	26	35
Grand Total	38	52	48	42	73	49	41	58	64	44	56

## SANATORIUM TREATMENT

### EAST FORTUNE SANATORIUM.

Full details of the work of East Fortune Sanatorium will be found in Dr. W. A. Murray's 26th Annual Report.

There were 43 cases admitted to East Fortune Sanatorium in 1949, against 39 in 1948.

**Table XV.**

#### *Treatment in East Fortune.*

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Cases in Sanatorium				
at 1/1/49 ... ..	15	18	15	48
Cases admitted during				
1949 ... ..	16	16	11	43
Cases discharged during				
1949 ... ..	10	10	12	32
Cases who died in				
Institutions ... ..	—	2	—	2
Cases remaining at				
31/12/49 ... ..	21	22	14	57

I have again to record my deep appreciation of the kindness which Dr. Murray, Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium, has continued to extend to me in my difficulty in regard to beds.

**Table XVI.**

#### *Result of Treatment of Cases Discharged from East Fortune Sanatorium during 1949.*

	Arrested.	Improved.	Worse.	Chronic.	Dead.
Males ... ..	2	8	—	—	1
Females ... ..	4	6	—	—	2
Children ... ..	6	6	—	—	—
	12	20	—	—	3

## DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

### *Additional Nourishment Supplied during 1949.*

Additional Nourishment was supplied to 162 cases over an average period of three months per case. The nourishment consisted chiefly of milk, at a cost of approximately £580.

### *Medicines and Dressings Supplied during 1949.*

Medicines and Dressings were prescribed to patients in their own homes by their own medical practitioners, in terms of the scheme for domiciliary treatment, as set forth below :—

		Brought forward	270
January ... ..	59	July ... ..	39
February ... ..	51	August ... ..	31
March ... ..	49	September ... ..	35
April ... ..	41	October ... ..	51
May ... ..	32	November ... ..	49
June ... ..	38	December ... ..	47
Carry forward	270		522

## SHELTER TREATMENT.

Of the 16 shelters owned by the County Council, 1 has been in use at Tynninghame, 1 at Pencaitland, 1 at Longniddry, 1 at Dunbar, 1 at Innerwick, 1 at Whitekirk, 1 at Garvald, 1 at Drem, 1 at Prestonpans, 2 at Tranent, 1 at East Saltoun and 3 at Haddington, throughout the year.

## TUBERCULOSIS VISITATION.

The scheme of frequent visitation of each active case on the Tuberculosis Register, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, and the furnishing to the County Medical Officer once per month of a report on the condition of each patient, continues to prove helpful.

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The County Council employ 10 whole-time nurses. An area is assigned to each of the nurses, in which the combined duties of health-visiting, tuberculosis nursing and school nursing are carried out, although each nurse is available at the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health for duty in any part of the Civil County.

At present, one nurse is placed in each of the areas of Cockenzie, Dunbar, Haddington, Tranent, Prestonpans, Ormiston and North Berwick, while the remaining two work the landward area with cars.

The nurses are chosen on account of (1) their general training in our large training Hospitals, (2) training in fever hospitals, and (3) being the holders of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board and thus having special experience in Midwifery.

### CLINICS.

There are clinics established at Cockenzie, Dunbar, Elphinstone, Haddington, North Berwick, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Prestonpans and Tranent.

All the clinics are attended by the County Medical Officer of Health or the Assistant Medical Officer. The local Health Visitor is in attendance on the doctor at each clinic session.

### HOURS OF CLINICS

- (1) *Cockenzie*.—The Clinic, held in the Burgh of Cockenzie, is open once a week for 3 hours on Mondays.
- (2) *Dunbar*.—The Clinic at Dunbar is open once weekly for 3 hours on Tuesday afternoons.
- (3) *Elphinstone*.—The Clinic is open twice in four weeks for 2 hours on Wednesday forenoons.
- (4) *Haddington*.—The Clinic is open weekly for 3 hours on Monday afternoons.

- (5) *North Berwick*.—The Clinic at North Berwick is open twice every 4 weeks for 2 hours on Monday forenoons.
- (6) *Ormiston*.—The Clinic is open for 2 hours twice in four weeks on Tuesday afternoons.
- (7) *Pencaitland*.—The Clinic is open for 2 hours twice in four weeks on Tuesday mornings.
- (8) *Prestonpans*.—This Clinic is held at Old School, and is open once a week for 3 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (9) *Tranent*.—The Clinic is situated to the north of the Junior Secondary School playground, and is open once a week for 3 hours on Thursday afternoons.

Illnesses recorded.—Tuberculous glands, rickets, skin diseases, specific congenital disease and diseases of malnutrition generally receive special attention at the Clinics.

#### HOME VISITATION.

Home visitation is undertaken by each of the Health Visitors in her own area to all infants and young children under 5 years of age. The initial visit is paid by the Health Visitor as soon after the tenth day after birth as possible, the baby is then entered on the Health Visitor's visiting list, details noted on an infant record card and the baby's weight is recorded on a card which is retained by the mother for reference. The child is visited at regular intervals, at least once a month, until over age. Advice is given and mistakes corrected, and, when illness supervenes, the Health Visitor advises the mother to consult her private doctor.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A wide field of work is undertaken by the Health Visitors in visitation of the non-notifiable infectious diseases, especially mumps, chickenpox, measles, and whooping cough, the two latter diseases being treated in hospital where the home circumstances are inimical to proper nursing.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases requiring supervision from the Health Visitors are :

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum*, or inflammation of the eyes within 21 days after birth.

*Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.* After return from hospital, to which all cases are removed in this area.

*Pneumonia.*—In order to report on home conditions, as, if quite unsuitable for home nursing, these cases have to be removed to hospital.

*Tuberculosis.*—This sphere of activity is considered in the Tuberculosis section of this report.

These comprise the chief duties of the Health Visitors.

## CONTROL OF MIDWIVES

In terms of the Midwives (Scotland) Act 1915, and the Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Act, 1927, the Medical Officer of Health holds the appointment of Inspector of Midwives.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise within the County or Burghs during 1949 was 20.

The duties of Inspector of Midwives are briefly:—

To receive the intimations of intention to practise from the midwives in the month of January of each year and forward the list to the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, in order to keep up to date the midwives' roll.

To keep a supply of and furnish to midwives when required copies of the rules of the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland and the relative register, books, and forms.

To supervise the conduct of the midwives and reprimand them for minor breaches of the rules. More severe offences fall to be reported to the Central Midwives' Board.

The duties of Assistant Inspector of Midwives are to periodically visit the homes of the midwives

and to carry out the following duties:—(1) to inspect the midwife's bag to see if it is clean and in order (2) to ensure that the register of cases is up to date, (3) to inspect the cases being attended by the midwives; to see that the charts of temperature and pulse are duly recorded, and that generally the midwife is satisfactorily conducting her case. Where the midwife has exposed herself to infection, the Assistant Inspector has to satisfy herself that adequate disinfection of person, bag, and utensils has been sufficiently carried out by the midwife.

No disciplinary action was necessary during 1949.

### NURSE/MIDWIVES

#### I Care of Mothers and Young Children (Section 22)

##### (1) *Ante-natal and Post-natal Service.*

No ante- or post-natal clinics as such, for parturient women. This work is undertaken in the patients' own homes by our nursing staff. There is, at the Vert Memorial Hospital, Haddington, an ante- and post-natal clinic under the Regional Hospital Board.

##### (2) *Child Welfare Clinics.*

	No. of child- ren who first atten- ded the clinics dur- ing year and who on the date of their first attendance were—		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who by end of year were—			
	No. of clinics pro- vided at end of year.	No of children who attended the clinics during year.	Under 1 year of age.	Over 1 year of age.	Under 1 year of age.	Over 1 year of age.
Local Health Authority Clinics	9	612	423	189	7335	2718
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—



### (3) Dental Care.

	No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year.	No. found to re- quire treatment during the year.	No. accepting treatment during the year.	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year.
Expectant Mothers	—	—	—	—
Nursing Mothers	4	4	4	4
Pre-school Children	146	93	93	93

(4) *Mother and Baby Homes.*

	Number of Beds.		Number of Cots.
	Ante-natal	Post-natal	
Homes or Hostels provided by Authority	—	—	—
Homes or Hostels provided by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—

Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in Column (1) above (ignoring re-admissions after confinement) - Nil.

(5) *Day Nurseries (including 24-hour nurseries) us at end of year.*

	<i>Name and Address of Nursery.</i>	<i>State whether approved for training.</i>	<i>No. of Approved Placed.</i>		<i>No. of children on register at end of year.</i>		<i>Average daily attendances during year.</i>		<i>Waiting lists at end of year.</i>	
			0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Nurseries provided by Authority.	Day Nursery School, Prestonpans.	No.	—	60	—	60	—	52	—	109
	Day Nursery School, Tranent.	No.	—	60	—	50	—	45	—	20
Nurseries provided by Voluntary Organisations.				Nil.				Nil.		
Nurseries provided by Firms of Manufacturers.				Nil.				Nil.		



6. *Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.*

Nil.

- (7) *Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.*

Details of work done by the Authority during the year:—

*No. of Certificates.*

	No. of applica- tions received.	issued.	refused.	cancelled.	In force at end of year.	No. of children being cared for at end of year.	No. of inspec- tions made.	No. of cases in which no inspec- tions made.
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Nursery premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Child- Minders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## II. MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

(i) Total no. of births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residences:—

Live Births 683; Still Births 9—Total 692

(ii) Total no. of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes)—  
273.

(iii) Total no. of births in (i) occurring at home—410.

(iv) No. of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.			Other domiciliary cases.			
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement.	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).	Doctor engaged.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).	Without doctor or Midwife.	Total.
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	222	173	2	—	—	—	397
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising Midwives	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
(e) Totals	235	173	2	—	—	—	410

(v) Medical Aid under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915:—No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a Midwife—

(a) for Domiciliary Cases—Nil..

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service—Nil.

(ii) Others—Nil.

(b) For Cases in Institutions—Nil.

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

(a) No. of midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland—

(i) Domiciliary—Nil.

(ii) In Institutions—5—Total 5.

(b) No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year—None.

(c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of Analgesics in use at 31st December 1949, by Domiciliary Midwives employed by the Authority, or employed by voluntary organisations in the Authority's area—None.

(d) No. on order at 31st December 1949—None.

(e) No. of cases in which Analgesics were administered by Midwives in domiciliary practice during the year—None.

(f) No. of cars in use by Midwives at 31st December 1949—10.

### III. HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors during year

	Expectant Mothers.		Children under 1 year of age.		Children between the ages of 1 and 5.		Tuberculosis cases.		Other Cases.		Total Visits Paid.
	First Visits.	Total Visits.	First Visits.	Total Visits.	First Visits.	Total Visits.	First Visits.	Total Visits.	First Visits.	Total Visits.	
Health Visitors employed by the Authority	—	1629	—	8529	—	8846	—	2398	—	2574	23976
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations				Nil.				Nil.		Nil	

**IV. HOME NURSING (Section 25)**

	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses under arrange- ments made under this Section.		No. of Visits paid by Nurses to these Cases.
Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority	16	1601	28,928
Home Nurses employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—

**V. DOMESTIC HELP (Section 28).**

(i) No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year :—

- (a) whole-time—7.
- (b) Part-time—46.
- (c) Retaining fee basis—None.

(ii) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year—91.

(iii) Average period of assistance — Periods ranging from 10 days to one year.

**HEALTH EDUCATION**

Lectures and film shows are given throughout the County at regular intervals to adults and school children under the auspices of the Scottish Council for Health Education and lectures have been given by myself and my staff on similar subjects.

**PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION**

There are no Ports within the area of the County which qualify for this form of administration.

**SICK POOR**

There are two Public Institutions for the needs of the County—one at Inveresk where a little more than half of the total bed capacity is at the disposal of East Lothian, and Prestonkirk Home, East Linton, whose whole services are for the County poor. Minor ailments are attended to in these Institutions by the part-time Medical Officers appointed thereto.

## VACCINATION

Vaccination is and always has been carried out in this County by the private doctors.

## IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against diphtheria, on the other hand, is almost entirely carried out by my Assistant Lady Medical Officer, who, when this was started in 1941, obtained a 96 per cent. result and has carried that work on since, equally successfully. Booster doses for the 5 year olds are also being carried out throughout the County by her.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The proposals of the Secretary of State have duly been given effect to in this County, in which, fortunately, lunacy is rare.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

This is dealt with in the separate School Medical Report annually.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

Return relating to Patients resident in East Lothian treated at Treatment Centres in the South-Eastern Region, Scotland, during 1949:—

### SYPHILIS

### GONORRHOEA

Acquired.	Congenital.	Total.	Chancroid.	Genital.	Gonococcal Ophthalmia.	Total.	V.D. Conditions other than Syphilis. Gonorrhoea and Chancroid.	Total Venereal.	Non- Venereal.
15	5	20		16	1	17	50	87	57

## ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

During the year 25 male and 15 female children have been admitted to Fairmilehead Hospital, Edinburgh, for treatment.

Fifteen of these children have been permanently cured and 25 are having after-care treatment consisting of physiotherapy and remedial exercises.

Orthopaedic Clinics for physiotherapy, exercises and after-care treatment have been established at the undernoted centres: — Aberlady, Cockenzie, Dunbar, East Linton, Gullane, Haddington, Longniddry, North Berwick, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Prestonpans and Tranent.

Sessions are held twice weekly and 4324 attendances were recorded by children during the year 1949. In addition 282 visits were paid to children unable to attend the clinics and treated at home. The small figure for attendance is due to the fact that for a considerable period of the year, we had only half of the normal staff of physiotherapists.

## RIVERS POLLUTION

No action worthy of report was required throughout the year. The Tyne is being watched in case of gross pollution being manifest, but the standard maintained during the year was a distinct improvement on previous years in the upper reaches of the river. The sewage disposal recommended by the Scottish Advisory Committee on river pollution at Pencaitland Ormiston, Elphinston and Gifford, continue to function adequately. I have drawn attention every year to the lack of any action by the Royal Burgh of Haddington to abate the nuisance of delivering crude sewage from the Burgh into the River Tyne. Yet another year has again passed and still nothing has been done. In the interests of the health of the community, strong pressure should be brought to bear to have the river Tyne cleansed below Haddington, as has been done by the County Council above this point.

To the Department of Health for Scotland and the  
County Council of the County of East Lothian.

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MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following  
Report upon the sanitary condition of the County of  
East Lothian for the year ending 31st December  
1949.

I am,

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant.

J. C. REID,  
*County Sanitary Inspector.*

Haddington, 1949.

## COUNTY OF EAST LoTHIAN.

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**REPORT**

BY THE

**COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR**

FOR THE YEAR

**1949**

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**GENERAL SANITATION.**

*Water Supplies.*—The East Lothian Water Board, despite the long period of drought, maintained their supplies satisfactorily.

*Drainage.*—There are seventeen Special Drainage Districts, viz.: — Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Dirleton, East Saltoun, Elphinstone, Garvald, Gifford, Gullane, Macmerry, Meadowmill, Muirpark Terrace (Tranent), Oldhamstocks, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Preston, Tynninghame, and Westbarns.

The sewers in the various Districts functioned satisfactorily throughout the year.

The two sections of sewer at Gifford washed away in August 1948, over the Gifford Water, were restored.

The sea outfall sewer from Preston was extended sixty feet, the outlet having been silted over by ashes, etc., washed up by the sea.

Of the improvements under consideration mentioned in my previous report, offers for the laying of a relief sewer at Ormiston were accepted and the work is in progress. Consideration is now being given to works required at Gullane to relieve existing sewers and to meet immediate developments.



*Scavenging.*—The direct labour scheme for refuse collection by two motor vehicles in the Western Area Special Scavenging District is operating satisfactorily. The District embraces Gifford, East Saltoun, Pencaitland, Ormiston, Elphinstone, Muirpark Terrace (Tranent), Gladsmuir, Longniddry, Preston, Thortree Terrace, Crown Square, and Cuthill.

By arrangement refuse is also collected from many properties outwith the boundaries of the District.

The refuse tooms are (1) on the foreshore between Prestongrange Colliery and Prestonpans. This toom is used jointly with the Burghs of Prestonpans, Cockenzie and Port Seton, and Tranent. (2) old Quarry near Longniddry, and (3) old Quarry at Spilmersford.

The Eastern Area Special Scavenging District, embracing Athelstaneford, Aberlady, Dirleton, Dirleton (East) Lighting District and Gullane was formed. In extension of their direct labour scheme the County Council put a third motor vehicle on the road for this District in May. The collections are working satisfactorily. Already, by arrangement, collections of refuse are being made from many properties outwith the boundaries of the District.

The refuse tooms are (1) Quarry on the Bents at Gullane, (2) Craig's Quarry near Dirleton, and (3) Sand pit near Athelstaneford.

The other Special Scavenging Districts are Westbarns and Garvald.

Refuse collection and disposal at Westbarns is carried out by the Burgh of Dunbar, and at Garvald by a local contractor.

*Offensive Trades.*—There are no offensive trades carried on in the landward area.

*Schools.*—The sanitary condition of schools visited was found satisfactory.

*Factories and Workshops.*—The factories and workshops visited were found satisfactory. Minor defects to which attention was drawn are being remedied.

*Common Lodging Houses.*—There are no such houses in the landward area.

*Burial Grounds.*—The burial grounds appear to be satisfactory.

## FOOD SUPPLY

1. *Milk.*—Routine inspections of dairy premises were made and a satisfactory state of maintenance and cleanliness found.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders the numbers of producers holding licences are:—

Certified ... ..	6
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	19
Standard ... ..	5
Heat Treatment of Milk	1

2. *Dairy Bye-laws.*—The registered dairy premises in the landward area comply with the Bye-laws. A number of new milkhouses and sculleries have been constructed or agreed upon to render the premises suitable for production of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

The Milk Officer visits all premises regularly, sampling milk for cleanliness and advising on clean methods of production.

On six farms the court system of dairying is in operation and proposals for another farm have been agreed upon.

3. *Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Order 1934—Articles 4 to 14.*—These are complied with excepting Article 13 which requires that a vessel containing milk should before delivery to a common carrier or other person for transit, be sealed by means of a leaden seal or should be locked. This requirement is not adhered to generally.

4. (a) Retail purveyors of milk  
 Producers ... .. 10  
 Others ... .. 12
- (b) Producers and wholesale  
 dealers who do not sell milk  
 by retail ... .. 44
- (c) Approximate average number  
 of cows in registered premises 1544
- (d) Approximate number of dairies  
 exempted from registration ... 180
- (e) Approximate number of cows  
 in premises exempted from  
 registration ... .. 425

5. *Ice Cream.*—Progress has been made with alterations and adaptations of premises and introduction of plant to meet the requirements of the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1948.

6. *Meat.*—The two slaughterhouses are at Haddington and North Berwick.

The following statements give the numbers of animals slaughtered, etc.:

#### HADDINGTON SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Animals	Number of Animals.			Weight in lbs of condemned meat and offals.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemed	Partially Condemed	
Cattle	986	26	30	34,609
Sheep	6291	176	21	10,210
Pigs	94	9	10	1,314
Calves	396	17	3	926

## NORTH BERWICK SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Animals	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle	695	8	8	14315
Sheep	4361	9	21	1061
Pigs	6	3	2	336
Calves	1		—	3

7. *Food and Drugs Acts.* The number of samples taken was 95 of which 43 were formal and 52 were test samples.

The articles sampled were Milk 49, Coffee 2, Sugar 7, Sauce 4, Vinegar 1, Jam 5, Salad Cream 1, White Pepper 2, Baking Soda 1, Pale Ale 1, Butter 6, Baking Powder 2, Lard 1, Margarine 1, Ice Cream 1, Table Jelly 1, Dried Egg 1, Soup 1, Condensed Milk 2, Lemonade 1, Peas 1, Tea 2, Cheese 1 and Sausages 1.

One sample of sausages was reported by the Analyst to contravene the requirements as to meat content. A warning to the vendor was issued.

Two test samples of milk were reported by the Analyst to be deficient. Repeat formal samples were taken. In one case the repeat sample was satisfactory. In the other case the Analyst reported the sample to be deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of at least 9.1% and that he was of opinion the deficiency was due to the addition of water. Proceedings were instituted and a fine of £5 was imposed.

*Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.*

*Rats and Mice (Scotland) Order, 1943.*

The arrangement for co-operation with the Department of Agriculture continued to operate satisfactorily.

The number of rats dealt with by the Department's trappers was:—

Trapped ... ..	4997
Poisoned ... ..	2297
Gassed ... ..	319
	<hr/>
	7613

11th April 1950.





